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RICHARD H. STEWART

HAWAII'S MOST FAMOUS KING STANDS IN BRONZE DIGNITY BEFORE THE JUDICIARY BUILDING

Visitors and native islanders (including a Cub-Scout-size Japanese-American) pay respects to King Kamehameha I, Hawaii's top hero, who united the islands under one rule at the end of the 18th century, when the United States was just starting its career. The statue is a magnet for camera-bearing visitors to Honolulu who enthusiastically shoot the king from every angle.

Bulletin No. 1, March 16, 1953

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Be Self-Governing

THE road to nationhood is open for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan through an agreement reached by Great Britain and Egypt. These two nations long have been at odds over the question of the Sudanese future.

Under the accord, elections will be arranged soon so that the people may begin learning how to handle their own affairs. In three years or less, depending on how they progress, they are to vote on whether they wish to be independent henceforth. They may desire a partnership with Egypt or an alignment with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

North Versus South Problem

The experiment in self-government will affect the lives of more than 8,000,000 people living in a region one-third the size of the United States. That there are problems to be overcome is evident from the split character of the population.

Actually, there are two distinct sections in the big African territory. In the northern part live some 6,000,000 Moslem Arabs. They have had varying opportunities to absorb the fundamentals of what is called political education. Khartoum, the capital, and all the important towns are located in this part of the country.

The south is the home of about 2,500,000 Negroid tribesmen who seem content with the primitive life and show little interest in civilization or clothing. Many are fine physical specimens, some seven feet tall. The men are noted for their courage as warriors and skill as huntsmen. Lions, elephants, giraffe, and other big game abound in the area which ranges from grassy plains and marshes to semitropical forests.

For many years distrust and hostility have prevailed among the tribesmen toward anyone entering their land from the north. This is because their people were once so preyed upon by slave traders. When Britain and Egypt assumed joint rule of the Sudan in 1899, the southern provinces were made "closed areas" to be entered only by permit. The purpose was to reduce friction with the north and prevent clashes.

Booming Trade an Asset

A country working for self-determination does well to ask whether it can afford it. People who have to buy more goods outside their borders than they have to sell soon run into difficulties. Taking stock on this important aspect, Sudanese find the outlook encouraging.

In recent years the Sudan's exports have almost tripled. Imports have increased, too, but for every three dollars spent for these the country is getting back more than four dollars from the products it ships out. Besides this favorable balance of trade now, the country has virtually untapped resources to exploit for its future.

The Sudan is the world's chief source of gum arabic, used in the manufacture of adhesives, confectionery, printed textiles, medicines, and ink. Sudanese gather it in drops from acacia trees.

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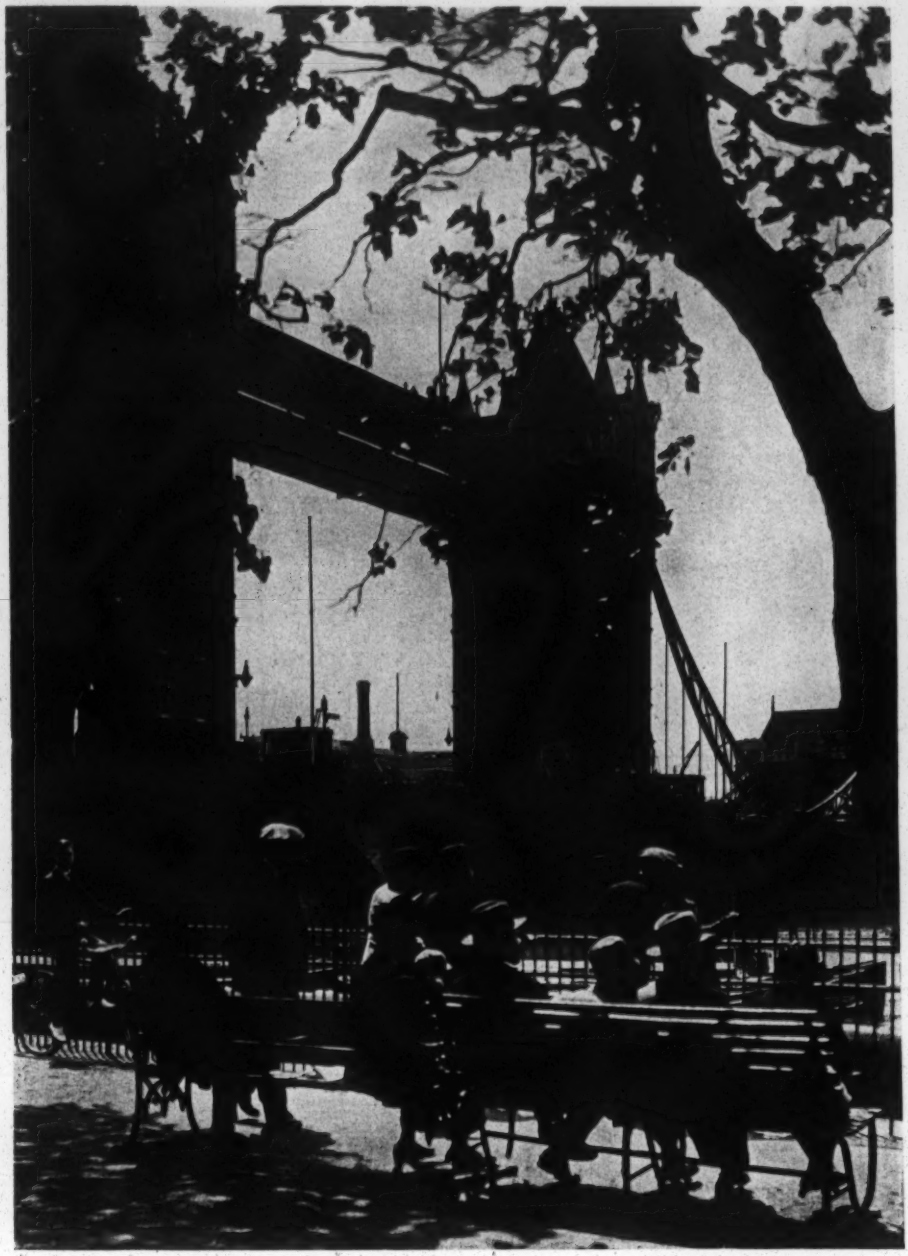

BURTON HOLMES FROM GALLOWAY

TOWER BRIDGE CONNECTS NORTH AND SOUTH THAMES BANKS IN THE SHADOW OF LONDON TOWER

From the Thames embankment between the Tower of London (Bulletin No. 5) and the bridge, Londoners watch the endless stream of shipping pass upriver into the Pool of London, busy port section west of Tower Bridge. Elevators in the towers lead to covered walks 142 feet above the river, on which pedestrians may cross when the central span of the bridge is open for ships.

Bulletin No. 2, March 16, 1953

Statehood Asked Anew for Hawaii

HAWAII is knocking on Uncle Sam's door again, seeking to exchange its territorial status for full-fledged statehood. Hopes run somewhat higher in the Paradise of the Pacific this time because President Eisenhower is pushing for favorable action by Congress.

Should the fondest dream of the islands be realized, it will mark the first time since 1912 that a new member has been admitted to the union. In February of that year Arizona became the 48th state.

Statehood Sought for 50 Years

Hawaii first started bidding for statehood in 1903. In all, the territory has made 16 efforts up until the present to persuade Congress that it possessed the necessary qualifications. During this half-century quest, the islands have witnessed great development. World War II underscored their vital strategic role in the nation's defense.

The 1950 census gives Hawaii nearly half a million people—more than the populations of Delaware, Nevada, Vermont, or Wyoming. The islands' area exceeds that of Rhode Island, Delaware, or Connecticut.

As things now stand, Hawaii's chief executive is a governor, appointed by the President of the United States. The people elect their own legislature, and they are represented in Congress by a delegate to the House of Representatives. However, he has no vote.

The Territory of Hawaii consists of 20 volcanic islands, only nine of which are inhabited. The biggest island, Hawaii, is less important than Oahu, which has Honolulu, capital and chief port; the most people; Pearl Harbor Naval Base and other defense installations.

Once Called Sandwich Islands

Captain James Cook, famous English navigator, came upon the islands in 1778 and named them for the Earl of Sandwich. (This was the same man who reputedly invented the sandwich for a quick snack when he was too busy for a regular meal.) The native name was *Owyhee*, meaning "Big Island," and this became Hawaii when rendered in English. In time, "Sandwich" lost out to this variant of the original name.

The Hawaiians Cook found were Polynesians (illustration, cover). Today all racial strains are present for the islands at the crossroads of the Pacific became a meeting place for settlers from many lands. There are Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, and many other nationalities—all of whom are now proud to be Americans. Less than one person in five is of pure or part Hawaiian descent. About one in three is Japanese-American.

These varied people were brought together by the opportunities the islands began to offer around the turn of the century as development got under way and Hawaii asked to be annexed by the United States.

A fine climate and good earth make Hawaii a bountiful producer of pineapples, sugar, bananas, rice, coconuts, coffee, and taro (a starchy root which is a staple food). Hogs and cattle are raised. Fishermen ply

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Other major income items include dates, nuts, skins and hides, cotton, mahogany, gold, shells, salt, ivory, and millet, a grain food. Farming and raising livestock are the chief occupations of the people. Official reports state that cattle and sheep raising can be expanded.

Still largely undeveloped are reserves of copper, gold, and other minerals. Southern provinces contain extensive forests of valuable wood. A program is already under way for harnessing the waters of the Nile to produce electric power and to improve irrigation systems.

Egypt conquered the Sudan in the last century. Cairo's rule lasted 60 years until the dervish revolt in 1880 forced out the Egyptians. The revolutionists soon were misruling the country, and Britain intervened at Egypt's request to restore order after civil war and famine had reduced the population by half.

An epic battle occurred near Omdurman in 1898. A young officer engaged in the fighting was Winston Churchill. The dervishes were routed. However, these fanatical warriors found immortality in Rudyard Kipling's famous "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" ballad which praises them as "first-class fightin' men."

NOTE: The Sudan may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of Africa. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

See also, "South in the Sudan," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1953; "With the Nuba Hillmen of Kordofan," February, 1951; "Two Fighting Tribes of the Sudan," October, 1929; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 12, 1951, "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Involved in Suez Crisis." *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained by schools and libraries from the Society's headquarters at a special discounted price of 50¢ a copy, 1946 to date; 90¢, 1930–1945; $1.90, 1913–1929. Earlier issues at varied prices.)*

C. P. A. STROME AND HARRY HOOGSTRAAL

NO WOMEN ARE WELCOME, BUT DOG AND TAME OSTRICH APPEAR TO BE ASSOCIATE CLUB MEMBERS

At the men's club in this village of the southern Sudan, high-ranking members gather on and under the platform of poles. Poles in the foreground will support another conical hut.

Bulletin No. 3, March 16, 1953

Alaska's Violent Volcanoes Erupt Again

RECENT explosions in the vicinity of one of the world's most violent volcanoes have showered dust and ashes over a wide area of rugged wilderness in southern Alaska.

The eruptions took place in the area of Mount Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, near the base of the Alaska Peninsula, about 100 miles northwest of Kodiak.

No Loss of Life

The fantastic Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was discovered by a National Geographic Society expedition sent to Alaska to investigate the tremendous explosion which blew the top from Mount Katmai in 1912. That blast—one of the greatest volcanic eruptions of all time—was heard 750 miles away. Some of the ashes and pumice it shot into the air traveled at least 900 miles from the site of the eruption. The resulting darkness lasted for sixteen hours.

The new explosions have caused no loss of life in the sparsely settled region, as far as can be determined. A thick layer of ash has fallen from volcanic clouds that rose to a height of 35,000 feet. Shortly after the blasts, winds carried the dust as far as 100 miles.

Airplane pilots who are familiar with the Katmai section of Alaska said that the heavy clouds which darkened the area probably rose from eruptions of either Mount Trident or Mount Mageik, neighbors of Mount Katmai, or from a new volcano bursting out in the same region.

The National Geographic Society has sent seven expeditions to explore the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, an area of strange forms and colors, of fire and ice. The first expedition explored the region in 1912, shortly after the historic eruption which shattered the illusion that Mount Katmai was an extinct volcano. There had been no previous activity within the memory of man.

Like Scene from Dante's *Inferno*

The valley is an area of placid lakes—one of which, Lake Grosvenor, was named in honor of the President of the National Geographic Society—forests, broad glaciers of gleaming ice, and cloud-shrouded mountains. Mount La Gorce, a short distance northwest of Mount Katmai, was named for the Society's Vice President.

Hot gases and vapors rise from thousands of miniature volcanoes, resembling scenes from Dante's *Inferno*. From these vents, or fumeroles, jets of steam sometimes shoot as high as 1,000 feet before dissolving.

In its dormant period, Mount Katmai towered more than 7,000 feet, but its greatest heights were blown off by the explosion of 1912.

The huge crater which replaced the mountain's rugged top is about eight miles in circumference. At its bottom lies a lake a mile long.

Wild life which returned to the valley after the devastating fires following the 1912 eruption includes bear, foxes, elk, and such small animals as mice, prairie dogs, and squirrels. Ducks, geese, swans, and ptarmigan frequent the woods and ponds. Lakes and streams teem with

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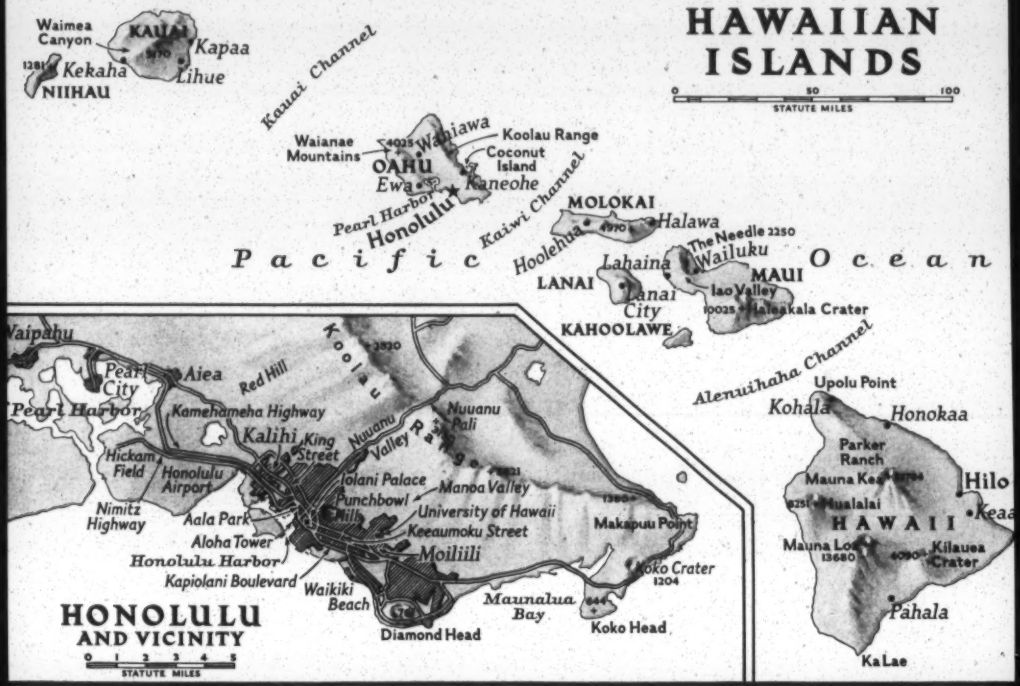
the sea. Canning factories provide many jobs. Mineral resources include gypsum, sulphur, and kaolin—a white clay used in making porcelain.

Since annexation of Hawaii in 1898, the islands have attracted an increasing flow of tourists, lured by magnificent scenery, splendid beaches, and pleasant weather. One natural wonder which awes visitors is 13,680-foot Mauna Loa, largest active volcano in the world. Another is Kilauea crater, "pit of eternal fire."

The island music has a haunting appeal. Just when mainland composers "discovered" the home of the hula may be hard to fix, but Hawaii has inspired enough popular songs in a comparatively short time to make full-fledged states envious. However, the islands should not receive credit for the ukulele. Until about 1877 the instrument was unknown there. Then someone from Portugal brought in a small guitar, first called the "taro-patch fiddle." The delighted islanders copied it and gave it a new name—*uku*, their word for insect, and *lele*, meaning to jump, combined, liken the movement of a player's fingers to a jumping insect.

NOTE: The Hawaiian Islands are shown on the Society's map of the Pacific Ocean, on which they appear in large-scale insets.

For further information, see "Because It Rains on Hawaii," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1949; "American Pathfinders in the Pacific," May, 1946; "Life on the Hawaii 'Front'," October, 1942; "Hawaii Then and Now," October, 1938; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 24, 1952, "Westward Isles Give Hawaii 1,590-Mile Span."



THEODORA P. THOMPSON AND IRVIN E. ALLEMAN

"THE LOVELIEST FLEET OF ISLANDS THAT LIES ANCHORED IN ANY OCEAN" SEEKS STATEHOOD

Bulletin No. 4, March 16, 1953

Experts Assure Good Tea for United States

IMAGINE a career devoted to sipping 11,000,000 cups of tea!

That is the story of Charles F. Hutchison, of New York, who has just retired after 40 years of sampling all varieties of tea for the United States government. Under the law, all imports of the beverage leaf must be tested and standards of quality fixed to keep undesirable poor grades off grocery-store shelves.

Four Nations Chief Suppliers

The United States has been drinking more tea in recent years so members of the Board of Tea Experts, which Mr. Hutchison headed, have had an increasing amount of sampling to do. The board is part of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, set up to guard the nation's health against injurious or inferior products.

Tea testers do not have to drink a whole cup of tea to tell whether it is good or not. An expert can tell much from the fragrance a cup gives off. A sip or two is all the tasting he needs. Next he studies the color of the leaves, their size, and how free they are from foreign particles. Then he turns to another cup.

Nearly all tea sold in the United States comes from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Indonesia. Imports in recent years have been above 100,000,000 pounds, or about three-quarters of a pound for every man, woman, and child in the country.

By British standards, incidentally, this is not an impressive amount of tea. The United Kingdom buys more than four times as much tea as the United States, and for a population only one-third as large. It is estimated that 11 pounds per person is used annually.

Women and Children Tend Plants

The tea plant is a native of the Orient and grows best in hot, moist regions of the East. Some tea is raised in South America, Africa, New Guinea, and European areas of the Soviet Union. It can be grown successfully in parts of Australia and the United States, but high labor costs make it far more expensive than the imported product.

A wild tea plant grows as high as 15 to 30 feet. Cultivated plants are kept trimmed to shrub size of three or four feet (illustration, next page). Much of the work on tea plantations is done by women. Besides pruning the bushes, they gather the long leaves by hand at plucking time, frequently helped by their children. Fifty to 80 pounds of leaves represent a good day's work.

The leaves are spread out on bamboo mats for examination, then taken to a tea factory where they are dried. This is necessary because a freshly picked tea leaf may contain as much as 50 per cent water. The leaves are then crushed between rollers and placed in a cool dark room to ferment. Next, heating ovens remove fermentation moisture. After that treatment they are ready for grading, packing, and shipping.

India, Japan, and China all claim the distinction of discovering tea. Asians may have been drinking tea before the time of Christ; there

sockeye salmon—the red variety most favored as food—and enormous trout, some of which measure nearly a yard in length.

The area surrounding Mount Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was set aside as Katmai National Monument by presidential proclamation in 1918. It is the largest of the holdings administered by the National Park Service, covering an area of nearly 2,700,000 acres.

NOTE: Katmai National Monument may be located on the Society's map of Canada, Alaska & Greenland.

For additional information, see "*North Star* Cruises Alaska's Wild West," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1952; "Exploring Aleutian Volcanoes," October, 1948; "Strategic Alaska Looks Ahead," September, 1942; "Our Air Frontier in Alaska," October, 1940; and numerous other articles listed under "Alaska" in the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine.*

DR. ROBERT F. GRIGGS

A GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION CAMPS AT THE FOOT OF MT. MARTIN IN KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arctic breezes whip out the flags of the United States and the National Geographic Society and sweep long streamers of steam from fumeroles in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. These tents house the headquarters of one of the Society's early expeditions to explore the fantastic region of volcanoes and glaciers of the Alaska Peninsula which is now part of the National Park system.

GEOGRAPHIC MAPS—TIMELY AIDS TO EDUCATION

Classrooms need accurate, up-to-date maps for history interpretation and current events analysis. The National Geographic Society's many-color wall maps answer these needs. They cover the world. 50¢ apiece in U. S. and elsewhere. Eight enlarged maps are $2.00 each in U. S. and elsewhere. Send for complete map list.

Tower of London May Hold Buried Treasure

BRITISH treasure hunters are seeking the privilege of burrowing into England's most hallowed non-religious shrine. They recently asked permission to dig beneath the Tower of London for a fortune they believe was buried there almost three centuries ago.

A governor of the Tower during the reign of Charles II was executed for robbing his prisoners. Before he was caught, however, he is said to have buried his loot. The eager excavators think they have located the cache near the Bell Tower, inside the walls of the old fortress. They have estimated that it may be worth as much as $700,000.

Has Housed Famous Prisoners

Volumes are devoted to the relating of historic events that have taken place in the massive gray stone buildings and on the surrounding grounds along the banks of the Thames. Many of these "splinters of history" are familiar to Americans. Others may come as surprises.

Elizabeth I spent two months in the Tower during the reign of her sister, Queen Mary, in 1554. Almost everyone knows that Sir Walter Raleigh and Guy Fawkes were prisoners there, but few realize that a duke may have drowned in a wine vat in a tower dungeon.

A king and three queens—two of whom were wives of Henry VIII—met violent deaths at the Tower. The boy King Edward V (one of the famous "little princes in the Tower") was mysteriously murdered there, probably at the order of his ambitious uncle who had seized the throne and who reigned as Richard III. The queens were beheaded in a more open-and-above-board fashion.

A Countess of Salisbury who refused to lay her head quietly on the block led the headsman a gruesome chase around the green and was beheaded standing up, possibly while still on the run.

The crown jewels of England are kept in Wakefield Tower, guarded (as are all the buildings of the fortress) by the so-called Beefeaters. These Yeomen Warders wear elaborate uniforms dating from Tudor times (illustration, next page).

Ghost Terrified Sentry

Thousands of tourists have viewed the crown jewels. Some of them were stolen by one Colonel Blood during the reign of Charles II. The colonel was caught, the jewels recovered, and the king, for reasons best known to himself, ordered a reward of 500 pounds given to the thief.

There is a Tower ghost. A soldier found asleep on sentry duty explained that he was not asleep but had fainted with terror when approached by a sheeted ghost in Queen Anne Boleyn's bedroom. A court martial acquitted the soldier, thereby officially recognizing the specter.

During World War II bombs fell on the Tower but did little harm. However, two years ago authorities reported that the buildings appeared to be moving away from the River Thames. It was claimed that they had traveled an inch and a quarter in 30 years. At this rate, they might

is positive evidence that they were enjoying the brew early in the Christian era. The Western world was introduced to tea in the 1600's.

A Dutch sea captain brought back the first cargo from the East in 1610 and the elite of the Netherlands were soon sipping tea. The habit spread. Samuel Pepys, famous English diarist, noted in 1660: "I did send for a cup of tee, a China drink of which I had never drunk before."

Before long tea became a valuable commodity in world trade. It is believed that Dutch settlers brought tea to the Atlantic seaboard three centuries ago when New York was still New Amsterdam. Later, American colonists showed their fondness for a good cup of tea by their fierce resentment when a heavy tax was placed on the product just before the revolution. Boston's historic tea party of 1773 testifies to that. So does a less celebrated tea party at Greenwich, New Jersey, the following year. On the latter occasion, one tea-loving patriot could not bear to see all a seized cargo destroyed. He tried to stuff his clothes with enough leaves to ward off the tealess days ahead, but he got caught.

Though in the United States tea takes a back seat to coffee, the "cup that cheers" comes after water and milk in the list of beverages most consumed in the world. In many lands it is the favorite drink.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC

AMONG FIELDS OF TEA BUSHES (PRUNED INTO GLOBES) STAND THE WHITE-CAPPED WOMEN WHO DO MOST OF THE WORK OF JAPAN'S TEA INDUSTRY, FROM SEED TO TEACUP

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have moved as much as three feet since 1078 when William the Conqueror began the building of the fortifications with the White Tower.

From a point near the southeast corner of the group, Tower Bridge (illustration, inside cover) crosses the Thames. Although built more than eight centuries after the Conqueror began the fortress, the bridge's massive towers harmonize with those of William's historic structure.

This storied collection of buildings with its double line of surrounding walls and more than a score of towers—known collectively as the Tower of London—is to the British the highest symbol of their empire's might and dignity. Only Westminster Abbey, England's spiritual symbol, is more universally revered.

NOTE: London may be located on the Society's map of the British Isles.

For further information, see "The British Way," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1949; "Yanks at Westminster," August, 1946; "When GI Joes Took London," September, 1944; "As London Toils and Spins," July, 1937; "Along London's Coronation Route," May, 1937; "Some Forgotten Corners of London," February, 1932; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 5, 1953, "British Inns of Court Honor Eisenhower"; and "A New Lord Mayor of London Takes Office," November 3, 1952.

B. ANTHONY STEWART

FORMER "SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN" GUARD LONDON'S FAMOUS TOWER

Attired in scarlet state dress, Tower guards stand on Raleigh's Walk outside the tower where the famous explorer of the first Elizabeth's reign was imprisoned. Service uniforms are blue; the red ones are for special occasions. Gilbert and Sullivan immortalized the so-called Beefeaters in their opera, *Yeomen of the Guard*, with a replica of the Tower as its setting. Tower guards are former sergeants and warrant officers of the British Army and proudly wear medals won on sterner service.